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THE city controller has shown the

face of his ledger; now let him show the other side.

WEEN Mr. Frenzel takes snuff, so to speak, the News follows with a hysteria of sneezing.

Every passing day vindicates the wisdom and patriotism of the Republican Congress.

REFORM is an unknown quantity in the Democratic equation, but when the problem is solved it is equivalent to salary-grabbing.

Public books and accounts should be accessible for the information of the public. Open the books.

WHEN the country enjoys general prosperity the Republican party is at its best. This is a Republican year. THE capacity of the army of wage-

earners of the country to buy the products of the farm and factory insures good times all round. THE Sullivan outfit is panicky; now if

every tax-payer and every Republican will take a hand in the canvass the combine will be ground to dust. THE Democratic politician who fully

understands Democratic tactics has no use for first-class public schools. The saloon is his recruiting office. ONLY political humbugs are talking

calamity now, for the reason that all conditions are excellent. For the same reason it is a Republican year. How long is the high and mighty

Board of Public Works going to pay \$105 for the same electric light that the Denny administration paid \$60 for? WHEN Uncle Jerry Rusk is convinced

that the last "nubbin" is ripe, the people trust that he will order his weather clerks to order off this very hot season.

THE Journal is a newspaper. Its purpose is to furnish the news to its subscribers, and this it will continue to do without deterioration of quality or lessening of quantity after the reduction of

A REAL-ESTATE boom is a bad thing. Indianapolis had one once, and doesn't want another. A newspaper boom is a different thing, and the Journal is enjoyjug one of its own. Now is the time to

THE laborer abroad is worth \$4.50 to the American farmer as a customer while every American laborer and every member of his family is worth \$90 each to the American farmer as a purchaser of his products.

Would it not be better for all concerned if patrolmen should be kept on their beats and kept on the alert after the persons who are setting fire to stables instead of turning them into Sullivan claquers?

If Democratic stumpers and organs should again advise merchants to stock up because of the passage of a sound Republican protective tariff act, they would not accept such an exhortation as advice as they did a year ago.

THE Democratic papers in New York are telling of the benefactions of candidate Flower, but they do not add that he got the money with which to make them in Wall street by what is known as "railroad wrecking."

Ir takes twelve pages to hold all the news the Journal has to offer this morning. Whenever increased space needed the demand will be met, and this rule will hold good after the reduction in price as well as before.

REPUBLICANS can stand this hot weather, because they know that it means a perfect corn crop, but it must torture those Democrats, poor things, who link Democratic success with chinch-bug wheat and frost-bitten corn.

Ir the fear that the Democrats in Congress can pass a silver-coinage bill over the President's veto is removed, as the talk of Governor Campbell and Representative Mills leads one to suspect, all the conditions of prosperity are assured.

BOOK-KEEPER: No, you are not to blame for not being able to understand Controller Woollen's statement. It has been shown to several expert accountants, and none of them can interpret it. It seems to be modeled on some obso-

THE News says there is a corporation combine against Sullivan. This is al most equal to the Sentinel's discovery that President Frenzel is trying to prevent an increase of natural gas rates. There is danger that the organs will overdo themselves.

THERE is no possible occasion for a Republican ortax-payer to vote a mixed ticket, but now that Judge Ayers has let out the conspiracy to induce Republicans to scratch to the end that their ballots may be thrown away, the Republican who indulges in that unnecessary diversion may be said to desire to throw his ballot away.

head of the ticket. This is all the stamping that is necessary for a straight Republican ticket, and any more is apt to invalidate one's vote. We take it for granted that all Republicaus will want to vote the straight ticket, and would emphasize the fact that the way to do this is to stamp the square surrounding the eagle. A Democrat wishing to scratch his ticket should stamp the square in front of the names of those for whom he wishes to vote, whether on the Democratic or the Republican ballot. A scratched ticket should not be stamped on the large square surrounding the device at the top, because that means a straight ticket. A scratched ticket should be stamped in front of individ-

ual names only. MR. FRENZEL AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS At the meeting of the School Board Monday night, Mr. Frenzel made sweeping attack on the management of the public schools, and especially of the High-school, denouncing both as extravagant and inefficient. He declared that the public schools are not as well managed now as they were in former years, and had been deteriorating ever since he had been on the board, though he did not insinuate that his presence on the board was the cause of the deterioration. Of the High-school he said: "All the public knows of this system is the profusion of flowers and white dresses seen at Tomlinson Hall twice year." The superintendent of schools came in for a part of Mr. Frenzel's intemperate remarks. One of his personal organs, the Sentinel, followed yesterday with an attack on the School Board, which, it says, "has become an excrescence on the body-politic," and de-

mands that it be wiped out of existence. The occasion of this characteristic outburst on the part of Mr. Frenzel was the raising of the school-tax rate from 20 cents on the \$100 to 23 cents. The total levy for the next year is fixed at 27 cents. of which 2 cents are for library purposes and 2 cents for the manual trainingschool. There was no objection to either of these rates, both of which are conceded to be low enough. Mr. Frenzel made his fight on the levy for school purposes. As a business question it should have been discussed in a business like manner and without any exhibition of personal or partisan feeling, both of which Mr. Frenzel exhibited in a conspicuous degree. He will find, as he gets older, that no one man knows everything, or can always have his own way in all matters, especially when his way is not right.

The school levy of 23 cents was recommended by the finance committee of the board after careful consideration, because it was believed necessary. The actual cost of the schools last year was \$278,709, and the estimated cost for next year is \$289,400, showing an estimated increase of \$10,691. Part of this increase is due to the natural growth of the city and the necessity of providing for a growing army of children, and part to changes in the High-school already ordered or approved by the board. The portion of the increase chargeable to the High-school is about \$3,000, being the salaries of three additional teachers made necessary by an increase in the number of classes. No salaries have been increased, although some new teachers will have to be employed next year in the graded schools. The estimated cost of tuition next year is \$225,-000 against \$216,133 last year. If the schools are to be kept up at all, teachers must be employed and must be paid We do not think any person will say they are now receiving too much.

\$24,624, which, in addition to the esti-

mated expenditure next year of \$289,400, makes \$314,034 that has to be provided for. The new levy of 23 cents will not become available until May, 1892, and it is estimated that, in connection with the State apportionment, liquor licenses and other sources of revenue, it will yield \$308,002. Deducting from this the deficit and estimated expenditures for next year, leaves a balance of \$6,022 without making any allowance for delinguencies. This is not a large margin to go on, especially in view of the fact that the public library is to be moved next year, and there will be considerable expense in furnishing the new building, etc. Besides tuition, there are several other considerable items of expense to be provided for, as janitors, \$12,500; fuel gas, \$7,200; repairs, \$6,000; supplies, \$4,500; interest, \$13,500, and others. These expenses are inseparable from a proper maintenance of the school system, and it is unreasonable and unbusinesslike to attack them without showing how they can be avoided or reduced. No doubt a large amount of money could be saved in a dollars-and-cents point of view by dismantling half the schoolhouses, discharging half the teachers and janitors, and closing both the highschools. We hardly think, however, that the people would approve that policy. As long as the city continues to grow the public-school system must grow with it, and this necessarily means some additional expense. A new building must occasionally be erected and old ones must be kept in repair. Last | itself. year repairs cost \$7,346, and the estimated cost next year is \$6,000. Teachers must be employed and paid, and other necessary expenses of the system must be met. The people are proud of the public schools, and do not want to see the standard lowered. They do, indeed, expect the School Board and the officers to practice economy and avoid unnecessary expenditures, but they do not want to see the schools crippled by a policy that would starve teachers or turn children into the streets to grow

up in ignorance. The Sentinel discloses the animus of Mr. Frenzel's attack on the schools and the tax rate of 23 cents when it says "it is pleasant to know that the two Democratic members of the board, Mr. Frenzel and Mr. Galvin, demanded a reduction of the levy to 17 cents." In other words, the two Democratic members of the board were willing to cripple the schools in order to be able to UNDER the amended election law, the go before the people with a claim

revenue in order to lighten the burden of State taxes imposed by a Democratic Legislature. This is the animus of Mr. Frenzel's attack on the public schools and of the Sentinel's demand that the School Board shall be abolished.

THE DEMOCRATIC SALARY GRAB.

The position of the News on the sal-

ary grab deserves a moment's attention. It is that the Republican councilmen who voted for the increase in salaries were guilty of bad faith, unless the ordinance was valid, and that the suit to restrain present officials from drawing the increase was itself disreputable. The fact is the ordinance is valid. The councilmen who voted for it voted for a lawful measure. The charter gave the Council the power to increase salaries. But the charter forbids the present set of officers from taking the increase. This is the point. To introduce the ordinance and vote for it was right, if the Council believed in larger salaries. That is one question. But, the charter, such an ordinance cannot be taken advantage of by present officers. The present city officers were wrong-doers in taking money which the charter declared they should not take. They violated the law. Was a councilman who voted for a valid ordinance, which was to take effect with the next set of officers, estopped from bringing a suit to prevent the violation of the charter by present officials? If so, the charter is inoperative, because, whenever salaries are raised, the increase is never to take effect until successors to the incumbents are elected or appointed. To vote for a future advance is, according to the News, to authorize a present steal; and to favor a the people's money by present officers. It may well be questioned whether increased salaries should be given a Board of Public Works whose members sit only two hours every other day, delaying public business by their inattention to duties. It is probable that the people do not care to increase the pay of a controller whose deputy does the work, and who refuses to open his books to inspection. But a councilman might lawfully vote for such an increase. That is quite a different question from the looting of the city treasury by a set of officials who try to crawl under the provisions of an ordinance intended and required by the charter to apply to their successors. The Republican councilmen had the lawful right to enact an ordinance to raise salaries, but the present Democratic city officers were without excuse for taking money out of the city treasury which they were forbidden to take. The wrong done was an outrage. It was the wrong of the officers who took money which was not theirs. It was the wrong of Mayor Sullivan, who did not stop it, and of the Democratic city attorney, who encouraged it. It was the public duty of a councilman who voted for a lawful ordinance to prevent its abuse by men to whom it did not and could not refer. The charter was passed to give new safeguards to the people's money. One part of it is as sacred as another. There are always newspapers which defend the grabbers of public money. But this paper shall stand to uphold the safeguards of the city treasury, and to condemn unlawful raids on it.

DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF. When Mayor Sullivan sent to the Council the city controller's estimates for city expenses next year, he accompanied them with a letter in The board is now carrying a deficit of which he said: "These amounts have been carefully considered by the various boards, then revised by the controller and myself, and I recommend them to you as substantially correct. It gives me great pleasure to be able to recommend to you 65 cents, in addition to a 50-cent poll, as a tax rate sufficient to pay these estimated expenses." The estimates thus submitted

amounted to \$779,036.24. The Council has overruled the Mayor and controller by cutting down the estimates and reducing the levy. Considering that these conclusions were the result of the concentrated wisdom of the present administration and had been carefully revised by the Mayor and controller, this is somewhat remarkable. The estimates have been reduced about \$45,000, and the levy reduced to 60 cents. The city engineer's office has been reduced \$2,500, leaving it at \$15,170, which is still \$11,574 more than it was under the last year of Republican administration. The expense of taking care of Tomlinson Hall is reduced \$200, leaving it at \$2,300, which is still \$900 more than it was under the last year of Republican administration. The fire-department pay-roll is reduced \$10,000, leaving it at \$93,910, which is still \$29,000 more than it was under the last year of Republican administration. And so on. These reductions in the estimates and the reduction of the tax levy are equivalent to an arraignment of the Sullivan administration for extravagance. In fact, one end of the administration repudiates the other. It is a house divided against

"A LAST YEAR'S LAMENT.

In looking over the speeches of Democratic leaders in Ohio and Iowa, one is surprised to see that such men as Mills of Texas, Boies of Iowa, and Campbell of Ohio are talking of "the cloud that is now darkening the land," and of "the distress which the country is now suffering." It is a long time since the country really experienced distress such as is experienced in other countries. There has been an agricultural depression in this country for several years because rather more wheat, corn and meat have been produced than could be disposed of, which has been mainly due to the large yields of wheat and rye in other countries. The "darkening cloud" illustration was a good one last year in connection with the lies about the Mc-Kinley law, just then enacted. The "distress" racket was worked to the utmost limit last year. Even if conditions were not so favorable as

this year. It has been worked already for a great deal more than it is worth, and should be left to professional calamityites like Weaver, Peffer and Simpson. The farmers of the West know that they have not seen such a year in a decade as is the year 1891 They have not only good crops but good prices. Consequently, to tell men in Ohio who are selling wheat for nearly a dollar a bushel, corn for sixty or seventy cents, and hogs for a higher price than they have brought for years, that they are in a distressed condition, is to invite ridicule and provoke contempt. To condole with audiences of wage-earners. who were never so generally employed and who rarely, if ever, had so bright a prospect before them over "a cloud that is now darkening the land," is sure to call forth the remark, "what are ye givingus?" The calamity business is played out, and the Lament of Distress is back number. Those who are dragging these old battered relics before audiences this year are a year behind the times, and all the intelligent people of this country in both parties know it and know it so thoroughly that they will brand those as humbugs who at tempt to parade them before the public.

A DEFIANT CHALLENGE. In his speech as president of the Massachusetts Republican convention Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge called those people to account who are prattling about "the billion-dollar Congress" in a manly and defiant manner. The Republican Congress appropriated \$170,000,000 more than did its Democratic predecessor. Of this increase \$113,000,009 went to pay the pensions of veterans of the late war. Upon this point the lawful increase for future officers is | Massachusetts Representative proved the to advocate an unlawful entrance robustness of his Republicanism and the faith he has in doing justice to the veteran, in the following defiant challenge to Democrats and others in th North who secretly assail the pension system as they and their fathers did the Union cause in 1861-65:

In nooks and by-ways and in irresponsible newspapers, the Democrats have undertaken to assail the pension legislation and the pension appropriations of the Repubican party. If they are opposed to them let them have the courage of their convictions, come out openly and say so officially I challenge them to do it. If they have not the courage to utter with authority that which they are muttering under their breath, then let them hold their peace. Let them either specifically denounce us for our pension appropriations or let them hereafter say nothing more about the one hundred and thirteen millions increase which we made. If they are silent, they assent; if they speak out against us, we will fight them on this theme as on all

The Republican Congress kept the pledge of the national Republican convention to the veterans, and the Republican party will stand by that action, or, as Mr. Lodge says, "we will fight them on this theme as on all others." But in the States of the North like Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, etc., there is not a Democratic editor or orator who will dare to come out openly in hostility to the pension policy of the Republican Congress. That act of selfishness is reserved for the leading Democratic and Cleveland organs of New York city, which even there dare not do it openly, and for Democratic papers in the South, which have nothing to lose by denouncing the "pension steal," as they call it. The Republican party should adopt Mr Lodge's courageous and defiant policy in regard to pensions. They have no apology to make for legislation designed to keep feeble and disabled veterans and their widows out of the pauperhouses of the country. On the contrary, let them reiterate their full faith in and responsibility for such action, no because such legislation is "good politics," but because it is right and just, and because every sentiment of loyalty to country and gratitude to its preservers

WHEN the Journal first discovered and charged that the street pay-roll appropriation had been overdrawn and made good by a pull on the sewer fund, the public could hardly believe that so gross a violation of law had occurred under this immaculate administration. Controller Woollen was so confident that it had not occurred that he was willing to stake his personal reputation on it An investigation of his infallible book with their wonderful ledger faces showed that the Journal's charge was true, and since then he has devoted most of his time to smothering the facts. Instead of making doctored statements from his books, why does he not open the m?

THE Republican Council of 1889 in augurated a system to improve Garfield Park and appropriated \$10,000, which was carefully expended by a committee of citizens and of the Council. This improvement was to continue from year to year until the park would be worthy of its name and a pleasant breathing-place for residents of the South Side. The Sullivan administration concluded best to raise the salaries of its officers and let the park go. Great reform!

A YEAR ago the calamityites were in full blast, and universal business de pression was prophesied. A glance at the Journal's advertising columns now can hardly convey the impression that business is suffering from the McKinley law or any other cause. On the contrary, the idea may be gathered that pretty much everybody is in a financial condition that will permit the purchase of as many tin cans and pearl buttons as are needed.

THE News, the Sentinel, the Mayor, and, in fact, all of the Democratic reform outfit, are fearfully rattled, except the Hon. Simeon Coy. But for his timely and effective interposition the rest of the combine would be panic-stricken. The removal of Mr. Coy to Chicago will be an irreparable loss to the Democratic party in this city, as his presence of mind and prompt interference to stop the schemes of feather-head leaders

THE indications are that the meeting of the National Alliance, to be held here in November, will be a very lively affair. War will be made on the present managers, and particularly against Macune, is to place the stamp within the large square surrounding the eagle at the square squa

resolutions denouncing him for "corruption and villainy," and a betrayal of the farmers' interests to monopoly.

DESPITE the loss of gold during June and July, the condition of the New York banks is much stronger than a year ago. the excess of reserve over the legal requirement being \$7,257,250. In the meantime gold is coming back to this country as rapidly as it began to go abroad. To Sept. 19, \$4,000,000 had come to New York during the present month, indicating that not less than \$7,000,000 will reach us during September.

Business, and not politics, has been the haracteristic of Mayor Sullivan's admin-

stration. - News. Such business, for instance, as the illegal increase of salaries, the overdrawing of appropriations, the increase of expenses in the fire department payroll from \$64,860 to \$94,910, and in the city engineer's office from \$3,596 to \$17,-670. Pretty costly business, that.

THE News sees defeat staring the Democracy in the face, and raises the false cry of corporative combination in favor of Herod. The voters are pretty well informed as to which ticket the beer syndicate, the street-railway company and other corporations favor, and are not likely to be deceived.

THE News raises the cry that the corporations are in league to defeat candidate Sullivan. Is it possible that the beer syndicate and the corporations of which Mr. John P. Frenzel is the head have come over to the Republican side? Will the News please turn a little more light on this matter?

THE street-railway company and the beer syndicate are powerful agencies on election day, but the Journal does not believe the statement of the News that the corporations have combined to se cure the defeat of Sullivan. The combination, if one exists, means no harm to that gentleman

A BUSINESS man who traveled through Ohio last week and was at the State fair says that the enthusiasm and courage of the campaign seems to be monopolized by the Republicans, who are confident of victory, while the Democrats profess that they are barely hopeful. It is a Republican year.

TALK about a campaign of education the fact that a bushel of wheat will buy twice as much sugar as it would a year ago, and mainly through Republican legislation, is an object lesson which commends Republicanism. It is a stumpspeaker in every farmer's home.

THE Journal's news columns are worth to its patrons far more than the price of the paper these days, but no one should on that account neglect to study the advertisements. To omit them is to miss a lot of good reading as well as important and useful information.

BEGINNING with Oct. 1 the price of the Journal will be reduced to 20 cent a week for seven papers, \$8 a year by mail, or \$10 Sunday included. Do no wait until that date to send your subscription. Order the paper now and get your name on the list.

Now that the levies are all footed up, appears that the people of Indianapolis will be compelled to pay \$346,458.08 more of taxes in 1891 than they did in 1890-an increase of 31.3 per cent. Verily, Democracy is a tax.

THE Rev. Joseph Tarkington, who died at his home, near Greensburg, yesterday. was one of the pioneers of Indiana, and a typical specimen of the class of men who assisted in laying the social foundation of the State. His duties as an itinerant Methodist preacher during a long series of years took him into various parts of the State, and brought him into contact with large numbers of peo ple, on all of whom he exerted the wholesome influence of a strong, aggressive and highly religious nature. The good influence of such a man in a new and formative community cannot be estimated.

THE Louisville Commercial, always bright and enterprising, shows the signs of prosperity that such qualities in a newspaper bring about. From a four-page sheet it has grown in size to six, and now eight pages, and has an accompanying in crease of interesting features. It deserves

Don't forget that after the 1st of October the Journal will be delivered to subscribers for 20 cents a week, including Sunday, Such an opportunity for securing a firstclass, high-toned newspaper at a low price has never before been offered to the Indiana

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: 1. What is the amount of seigniorage which the government receives for the coinage of silver during the year? 2. What was the amount of silver coined during the last year?

1. Seigniorage is the charge which gov-

ernment imposes upon those who take

bullion to the mint to be coined on their own account. There can be no seigniorage. so far as silver is concerned, since the United States is not receiving silver bullion to be coined into standard dollars. It buys the bullion and coins it on its own account Until 1853 a charge of one-half of 1 per cent. was made for coining bullion into legaltender money. In 1873 this charge was reduced to one-fifth of 1 per cent., which was in turn abolished by the resumption act of 1875. If free coinage of silver should be adopted the government would receive nothing for the coinage of silver bullion. Under the silver law known as the Allison-Bland act the treasury was compelled to purchase not less than 2,000,000 ounces of silver per month, and coin it into standard silver dollars. As the silver bullion in a silver dollar has been purchased for from 74 to 80 cents, the government has realized the difference between the legal tender and the bullion value, which has varied with the price of silver. This, however, is not, properly speaking, seigniorage, though such reference is made to it in the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total amount of silver purchased under the act of February, 1878, when the Allison-Bland law was passed, to Aug. 12, 1890, the date of the passage of the present silver law, was 323,635,576,19 standard ounces, costing \$308,-199,261.71-an average of \$1.058 per ounce fine. If the silver dollar had the same intrinsic value as the gold the silver would be worth \$1.29 per ounce, fine. The net profit of the government on the coinage of silver during the twelve years of the Alli-

36,352,802. By the present law the coinage is optional after July 1, 1891, but 976,000 dollars were coined in July, and 1,180,000 in August.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Breezy Comment. Watts-What did you think of the new temperance lecturer! You seemed to be interested. Potts-He may be all right, but I don't know. No man in his business should go around wearing a beard as full as a goat.

A Fragile Creature. Citizen-I presume, my friend, that it has been some time since you enjoyed the delights of a Hungry Higgins-Ain't took none sence I lost

me t'ermometer. "Me t'ermometer. To tell if the water wuz at exactly 98°. Me health is delicate, you know."

The European Situation. THE TURKEY. It really seems to me that I Am destined for the lurch: I scarcely know which way to fly, I'll take a try at roosting high-THE LION AND THE BEAR. (Duo.)

My friend, come off the perch!

Unconsidered Trifles. Heaven helps those that help themselves, but praying for your daily bread does not entitle you to the entire bakery. -The fellow that is "young enough to wait" is

the very one that doesn't want to. A good many self-made men evidently got

tired before the job was finished.

Boston, it is said, has an asylum for cats, where "everything is done for ailing kittens and invalid cats which enlightened philanthropy may suggest." What degree of enlightenment pertains to a philanthropy that expends itself on cats is rather difficult to estimate. In the language of the analytical chemist, it might be set down as a "trace."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, the oldest jockey on the American turf, owns a stable of his own and is supposed to be worth about \$60,000. The horses he rode won something in excess of \$1,000,000 in stakes and purses. MISS NORMA E. CRAWFORD has had the offer of the chair of oratory in the University of Honolulu made to her, and if she accepts the Sandwich Islanders will make a great gain and Pennsylvania suffer an equal loss.

THE crazy King Otto, of Bavaria, recognizes no one except an old nurse who used to carry him in her arms when he was baby. When he sees her he calls out her name in a loud voice, and immediately relapses into his usual state of apathy. A COUSIN of Jerome K. Jerome, the al-

leged humorist, says that, while the family always supposed him to be a very decent sort of fellow, their unanimous opinion of his works in manuscript was that they were "ghastly rubbish," an opinion which many other persons are apt to share.

SENATOR COLQUITT, of Georgia, is a minister of the gospel of the Methodist persuasion, and, according to all testimony, is as able a man in the pulpit as he is in a congressional chair. He is a black-eyed, smooth-shaven man of medium height. The only remin der of his former profession is the black broad-cloth clothing of clerical cut that he attires himself in.

A CERTAIN beggar woman in Paris succeeded in getting a goodly sum of money each day from passers-by who felt moved to pity by the shricks and agonizing screams of an infant which she held closely wrapped in her arms. One day a gendarme investigated the matter, his suspicions having been aroused, and found that the alleged infant was a big Angola cat wrapped up in a shawl,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN does not approve of Mr. Gerry's interference with children who play on the stage, and feels qualified to express an opinion. "I know something about children," said be, with great warmth, to an Atlanta reporter recently. "I reckon I ought to. I sat in Madison-square Park daily for fourteen years, and during all that time didn't speak to a grown person. My only associates were children.

CHIEF ARTHUR, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, looks about sixty years old, is about five fest six inches tall and weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds. His hair is gray, and the carefully trimmed Prince of Wales beard which adorns his florid face is almost white. His upper lip is clean shaven and his thin lips have a habit of coming together after each sentence in a very determined and positive way.

THE Countess of Clancarty, formerly Belle Bilton, seems to be cutting a very broad and ragged swath in aristocratic English circles just at present. She persists in turning up her extremely pretty nose at the various women who were went to patronize her, and takes no pains to conceal her deep-rooted conviction that they are "stuny old things" and "luss women." Of course, this is very painful and distressing to aristocracy.

THE evidence taken in the celebrated Davis will case in Butte, Mont., covered four thousand pages of transcripts, a total of about 1,200,000 words. If the sheets of evidence were placed end to end and close together they would reach nearly a mile. As they stand in the court records they make a pile about six feet high. And this is simply evidence, without attorneys' speeches and rulings of the court. The stenographic work cost about five thousand

REPLYING to a person inquiring whether the discussion of theosophy ought to be permitted in workmen's clubs, where lectures and debates on religious subjects are tabooed, and whether such a discussion was likely to benefit workmen, Mr. Gladstone writes: "I shall not adopt language of determined disbelief in all manifestations, real or supposed, from the other They give me little satisfaction. but that does not warrant meeting them with a blank negative.

It seems that the Rev. James Donnelly of the Irish Methodist Church, has the sole right to issue licenses for marriages between members of that church. This is satisfactory so long as Mr. Donnelly is on hand, as he generally is. But he expects to be in this country for three months to attend the Methodist Ecumenical Conference in Washington next month, and as he cannot legally appoint a substitute, all marriages in the Irish Methodist Church

will have to be postponed until his return. WHEN M. Renan, the great French historian of religion, lectured at the Sorbonne his courses of instruction were immensely popular with the students. Renan used to sit in an easy-chair, on a little platform. with a glass of water and his manuscript on a table at his side. He rarely touched the water or looked at his notes, but talked right on in a charming way with the unconsciousness of a negro nurse telling a fairy tale to children. Renan is now sixtyeight years old, and it is thought that his best work is still before him.

Bynum's Plan.

Washington Special in Philadelphia Press. Representative Bynum, of Indiana, who was censured by the last House for disorderly conduct upon the floor, made a questionable reputation among his local Democratic constituents during the last Congress by an assault upon the character of Pension Commissioner Raum. Bynum, it is understood, proposes to continue his warfare. He will be one of the men who will, to put it in Democratic English, "keep solid" with his party leaders, by crying for scandal encouraging malicious attack. Bynum is one of the men, who lacking the ability to reflect credit upon their constuents by leading in debate, or by originating good legislation, find refuge in investigations at public expense, the sole object of which is mud-throwing.

The Holy Coat Fake.

are many Americans, victims of disorders pronounced incurable by physicians. To experience the beneficial influence of the blessed vestment it is not necessary to come into physical contact with it. If you get near enough to see it distinctly it will do. Indeed, there is one case reported of a paralytic who was restored to perfect health the instant he crossed the threshold of the cathedral. In another instance a peasant girl of Auvergne, who was born with one leg shorter than the other, received a limb of the natural length the moment her eyes beheld the sacred relic. These extraordinary effects are so numerous that the full particulars will not be published until the exhibition is over.

MR. BLAINE'S HEALTH.

Dr. Taylor Says He Will Soon Be Well-Several Hours Daily Devoted to Business of State.

Interview in Philadelphia Press. "You want me to tell you something about Mr. Blaine's daily life?" said Dr. J. Madison Taylor yesterday at his home, whither he has just returned, after having been in constant attendance upon the Secretary of State at Ear Harbor. "Well, it is just the same as that of any sick gentleman who has gone away to recover his health and strength. When Mr. Blaine went to Bar Harbor he was unquestionably a very sick man, but he has been constantly getting better, and after he has concluded his stay of a few weeks at Augusta, feel sure he will be fully prepared to return to Washington in October. You can see how well he must be when he attended "How does he spend the day?" was asked

of the physician. "Well, I have told this a hundred times and it can't be very interesting, but I will go over it again. He gets up in the morning, and after a hearty breakfast he attends to business. Oh, yes; he has constantly devoted two or three hours a day to business of state, directing letters to his secretary, etc. Then he will take a walk to his son Emmons's house, which is probably three squares distant and up a very steep grade. So you see that is pretty good for a sick man. He does this every day, and after a chat with the baby he goes home again. Then he drives every day and takes some arm exercise, and you can imagine what good it all does him when I tell you that he out-eats me"-and the Doctor smiled as he surveyed his solid and

"How came so many false reports to get out about him?" "Well, I really don't know. Mr. Blaine. of course, would not see 'bores,' but neverheless I allow him to see and talk with pleasant, interesting people, and the stories of him being hedged in orginated because every one was not admitted. Blane always was a pale man, you know, and of course he was paler than usual down there. and these reports were probably written by persons who saw him driving. I always found from eight to ten newspaper men on my piazza when I went home at night. I told them all I could, but of course they wanted to know some things of which

could not speak. "His candidacy for the presidency, I suppose?" was the query. "Well, that was one of the things of which I knew nothing. Mr. Blaine was chatty, cheery and agreeable always, and a

more charming man I never met in my life." "What effect did the newspaper talk regarding his health have upon him!" Well, no serious effect. Sometimes the things said were so absurd that he would leclare he would not read them any more, but the next morning he was first at the mail-bag. Many a time when perusing an article he has turned to me with a wink and said, 'Well, if these papers think they are worrying me they are very much mistaken.' You see he took it good-naturedly. There is no doubt about it, he was a very miserable man when he first came to Bar Harbor, and did not want to exert himself at all. In fact, I had to urge him on and make him occupy himself. But he is progressing finely now, and takes no medi-cine at all, goes to bed at 10:30 or 11 o'clock, and will soon be a well man."

WILL WED A COUNT.

The Daughter of Cincinnati's Yeast Manufact-

urer to Marry Her Fencing Master. NEW YORK, Sept. 22.-All New York is interested in the courtship of Miss Babette Fleischmann by Lonis Logotelly, who is said to be a count of the bluest blood. The young lady is a niece of Louis Fleischmann, owner of the Vienna Cafe, a popular resort for ladies on Broadway. Her father is Charles Fleischmann, of Cincinnati, who has attained fame as a manufacturer of yeast. Miss Babette, who is an only daughter, received instructions in fencing from Count Louis Logotelly about two years ago, and the acquaintance thus grew into affection. The Count, as he was declared to be by his friends, matinued his lessons with the foils at Long Branch and Saratoga. When Miss Babette became skilled in the use of the rapier she turned her thoughts to equestrianism. The Count was also her teacher in that accomplishment. She grew to love him deeply, for he was young, handsome and chivalrous. The pair determined to wed. That raised a hubbnb in the Fleischmann family. The father could not believe that Louis was a genuine count. He inquired dilligently of to-day at baker Fleischmann's place, on Broadway, an official of importance said it was decided that Logotelly was really a nobleman, and that Babette and he were engaged, but not married. "They will be wedded as soon as Mr. Fleischmann can make some further inquiry into the Count's antecedents," added the official referred to. Miss Babette was seen in company with the Count to-day.

QUEER STORY OF BATHERS.

Carried Out to Sea, Rescued by a Passing Vessel and Landed on the Florida Coast.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.-Munchausen apears to be outdone if the story of Samuel W. Thorrnton and his sister-in-law, Eva Jewell, is true. This couple went bathing at Coney island, Aug. 27, and were never seen after entering the surf. Their clothing was unclaimed and the supposition was indulged that they were washed out to sea and drowned. Yesterday came a story from Jacksonville, Fla., stating that the couple had been carried out to sea. The man could swim but the woman could not. By the aid of a providential log they floated until rescued in an exhausted condition by the crew of a Spanish vessel, and landed after thirteen days' sail, near the mouth of . Johns river. They made their way to Jacksonville and yesterday kept the wires hot with appeals to the man's brother in this city for money to aid them to return. The brother has his doubts, however, and

is investigating the identity of the couple. Can Employ All the Apprentices They Want. Boston, Sept. 22.-By an agreement beween the Brick-layers' Union and the Mason-builders' Association the much discussed question of the brick-layers' apprentices has been settled. By the compromise the restriction as to the number of apprentices is removed, and the mason builders may employ apprentices as they like. Every boy indentured must, bowever, serve at least three years. No boy can be released from his term of apprenticeship until he reaches the age of twentyone, no matter at what age he was put at the trade. Every apprentice taken on by a contractor must be given constant employment until his time expires, and not discharged when business becomes dull. This, it is thought by the journeymen, will restrict the employment of apprentices to the actual and natural demand for new men.

Another Canadian Scandal.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 22.-This afternoon n the House of Commons, Mr. Lister, Memer of Parliament for West Hampton, gave notice that he would make the impeachment of Hon, J. G. Haggart, Postmastergeneral, in connection with the construction of Section B, of the Canadian Pacific railway. The charges will be that, while a member, Mr. Haggart was interested in this contract given by the government for the construction of that part of the railway which runs between Keewatin and Eagle